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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 113

## BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX; AMENDING SECTION 63-701, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A DEFINITION; AMENDING SECTION 63-706, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROCEDURES ASSOCIATED WITH COUNTY ASSESSORS' APPROVAL, MODIFICATION OR DISAPPROVAL OF CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY TAX REDUC-TION AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO ACTION BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUAL-IZATION ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH CLAIMS; AMENDING SECTION 63-707, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION RELATING TO APPROVAL OF CERTAIN CLAIMS BY THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE TIME IN WHICH THE PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION ROLL SHALL BE CERTIFIED TO THE COUNTY AUDITOR AND TO THE STATE TAX COMMISSION, TO PROVIDE THAT THE PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION ROLL SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF THE CLAIM FORMS, TO REVISE THE TIME IN WHICH CLAIMANTS SHALL HAVE TO MAKE WRITTEN PROTEST TO THE TAX COMMISSION RELATING TO THE COMMISSION'S INTENT TO DISAP-14 PROVE ALL OR A PORTION OF A CLAIM AND TO REVISE THE TIME IN WHICH THE TAX COMMISSION SHALL HAVE TO PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE OF DISAPPROVAL TO A CLAIMANT OR A PERSON OR ENTITY ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE CLAIMANT; AMEND-ING SECTION 63-715, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO THE APPROVAL OF

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

SECTION 1. That Section 63-701, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

ELECTIONS OF DEFERRALS OF PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION; AND AMENDING SECTION 63-716, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE

REFERENCE TO APPROVAL OF DEFERRALS OF PAYMENTS OF PROPERTY TAXES BY THE

## 63-701. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Claimant" means a person who has filed an application under section 63-602G, Idaho Code, and has filed a claim under the provisions of sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code. Except as provided in section 63-702(2), Idaho Code, on January 1, or before April 15, of the year in which the claimant first filed a claim on the homestead in question, a claimant must be an owner of the homestead and on January 1 of said year a claimant must be:
  - (a) Not less than sixty-five (65) years old; or
  - (b) A child under the age of eighteen (18) years who is fatherless or motherless or who has been abandoned by any surviving parent or parents; or
  - (c) A widow or widower; or
  - (d) A disabled person who is recognized as disabled by the social security administration pursuant to title 42 of the United States Code, or by the railroad retirement board pursuant to title 45 of the United

States Code, or by the office of management and budget pursuant to title 5 of the United States Code; or

- (e) A disabled veteran of any war engaged in by the United States, whose disability is recognized as a service-connected disability of a degree of ten percent (10%) or more, or who has a pension for nonservice-connected disabilities, in accordance with laws and regulations administered by the United States department of veterans affairs; or
- (f) A person, as specified in 42 U.S.C. 1701, who was or is entitled to receive benefits because he is known to have been taken by a hostile force as a prisoner, hostage or otherwise; or
- (q) Blind.

- (2) "Homestead" means the dwelling, owner-occupied by the claimant as described in this chapter and used as the primary dwelling place of the claimant and may be occupied by any members of the household as their home, and so much of the land surrounding it, not exceeding one (1) acre, as is reasonably necessary for the use of the dwelling as a home. It may consist of a part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and part of the land upon which it is built. "Homestead" does not include personal property such as furniture, furnishings or appliances, but a manufactured home may be a homestead.
- (3) "Household" means the claimant and the claimant's spouse. The term does not include bona fide lessees, tenants, or roomers and boarders on contract. "Household" includes persons described in subsection (8) (b) of this section.
- (4) "Household income" means all income received by the claimant and, if married, all income received by the claimant's spouse, in a calendar year.
- (5) "Income" means the sum of federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 63-3004, Idaho Code, and to the extent not already included in federal adjusted gross income:
  - (a) Alimony;
  - (b) Support money;
  - (c) Nontaxable strike benefits;
  - (d) The nontaxable amount of any individual retirement account, pension or annuity, (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the federal social security act except the social security death benefit as specified in this subsection, state unemployment insurance laws, and veterans disability pensions and compensation, excluding any return of principal paid by the recipient of an annuity and excluding rollovers as provided in section 402 or 403 of the Internal Revenue Code);
  - (e) Nontaxable interest received from the federal government or any of its instrumentalities or a state government or any of its instrumentalities;
  - (f) Worker's compensation; and
  - (g) The gross amount of loss of earnings insurance.

It does not include gifts from nongovernmental sources or inheritances. To the extent not reimbursed, the cost of medical care as defined in section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, incurred or paid by the claimant and, if married, the claimant's spouse, may be deducted from income. To the extent not reimbursed, personal funeral expenses, including prepaid funeral

expenses and premiums on funeral insurance, of the claimant and claimant's spouse only, may be deducted from income up to an annual maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per claim. "Income" does not include veterans disability pensions received by a person described in subsection (1) (e) who is a claimant or a claimant's spouse if the disability pension is received pursuant to a service-connected disability of a degree of forty percent (40%) or more. "Income" does not include dependency and indemnity compensation or death benefits paid to a person described in subsection (1) of this section by the United States department of veterans affairs and arising from a service-connected death or disability. "Income" does not include lump sum death benefits made by the social security administration pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 402(i). Documentation of medical expenses may be required by the county assessor, board of equalization and state tax commission in such form as the county assessor, board of equalization or state tax commission shall determine. "Income" shall be that received in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which a claim is filed. Where a claimant and/or the claimant's spouse does not file a federal tax return, the claimant's and/or the claimant's spouse's federal adjusted gross income, for purposes of this section, shall be an income equivalent to federal adjusted gross income had the claimant and/or the claimant's spouse filed a federal tax return, as determined by the county assessor. The county assessor, board of equalization or state tax commission may require documentation of income in such form as each shall determine, including, but not limited to: copies of federal or state tax returns and any attachments thereto; and income reporting forms such as the W-2 and 1099.

For determining income for certain married individuals living apart, the provisions of sections 2(c) and 7703(b) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply.

(6) "Occupied" means actual use and possession.

- (7) "Owner" means a person holding title in fee simple or holding a certificate of motor vehicle title (either of which may be subject to mortgage, deed of trust or other lien) or who has retained or been granted a life estate or who is a person entitled to file a claim under section 63-702, Idaho Code. "Owner" shall also include any person who:
  - (a) Is the beneficiary of a revocable or irrevocable trust which is the owner of such homestead and under which the claimant or the claimant's spouse has the primary right of occupancy of the homestead; or
  - (b) Is a partner of a limited partnership, member of a limited liability company or shareholder of a corporation if such entity holds title in fee simple or holds a certificate of motor vehicle title and if the person holds at least a five percent (5%) ownership in such entity, as determined by the county assessor; or
  - (c) Has retained or been granted a life estate.

"Owner" includes a vendee in possession under a land sale contract. Any partial ownership shall be considered as ownership for determining initial qualification for property tax reduction benefits; however, the amount of property tax reduction under section 63-704, Idaho Code, and rules promulgated pursuant to section 63-705, Idaho Code, shall be computed on the value of the claimant's partial ownership. "Partial ownership," for the purposes of this section, means any one (1) person's ownership when property is owned

by more than one (1) person or where the homestead is held by an entity, as set forth in this subsection, but more than one (1) person has the right of occupancy of such homestead. A person holding either partial title in fee simple or holding a certificate of motor vehicle title together with another person but who does not occupy the dwelling as his primary dwelling place, shall not be considered an owner for purposes of this section, if such person is a cosignatory of a note secured by the dwelling in question and at least one (1) of the other cosignatories of the note occupies the dwelling as his primary dwelling place. The combined community property interests of both spouses shall not be considered partial ownership so long as the combined community property interests constitute the entire ownership of the homestead, including where the spouses are occupying a homestead owned by an entity, as set forth in this subsection, and the spouses have the primary right of occupancy of the homestead. The proportional reduction required under this subsection shall not apply to community property interests. Where title to property was held by a person who has died without timely filing a claim for property tax reduction, the estate of the deceased person shall be the "owner," provided that the time periods during which the deceased person held such title shall be attributed to the estate for the computation of any time periods under subsection (8) (a) or (8) (b) of this section.

- (8) (a) "Primary dwelling place" means the claimant's dwelling place on January 1 or before April 15 of the year for which the claim is made. The primary dwelling place is the single place where a claimant has his true, fixed and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever the individual is absent he has the intention of returning. A claimant must establish the dwelling to which the claim relates to be his primary dwelling place by clear and convincing evidence or by establishing that the dwelling is where the claimant resided on January 1 or before April 15 and:
  - (i) At least six (6) months during the prior year; or
  - (ii) The majority of the time the claimant owned the dwelling if owned by the claimant less than one (1) year; or
  - (iii) The majority of the time after the claimant first occupied the dwelling if occupied by the claimant for less than one (1) year. The county assessor may require written or other proof of the foregoing in such form as the county assessor may determine.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the property upon which the claimant makes application shall be deemed to be the claimant's primary dwelling place if the claimant is otherwise qualified and resides in a care facility and does not allow the property upon which the claimant has made application to be occupied by persons paying a consideration to occupy the dwelling. Payment of utilities shall not be payment of a consideration to occupy the dwelling. A claimant's spouse who resides in a care facility shall be deemed to reside at the claimant's primary dwelling place and to be a part of the claimant's household. A care facility is a hospital, nursing facility or intermediate care facility for people with intellectual disabilities as defined in section 39-1301, Idaho Code, or a facility as defined in section 39-3302(14), Idaho Code, or a dwelling other than the one upon which the applicant makes application where a claimant who

is unable to reside in the dwelling upon which the application is made lives and receives help in daily living, protection and security.

SECTION 2. That Section 63-706, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

63-706. TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING CLAIM. (1) Any claim for property tax reduction to be granted under the provisions of sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code, shall be filed in the office of the county assessor between January 1 and April 15 of each year. The county assessor shall examine each claim and determine whether it is in conformity with section 63-701, Idaho Code, and shall accordingly approve, modify or disapprove the claim in total at the time the application is received. Additionally, the county assessor shall notify the claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, in writing by May 1 if his claim has been modified or has been disapproved. The notice of modification or disapproval shall declare that the claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, may appeal the assessor's decision to the county board of equalization, and shall state the time and place that the county board of equalization shall meet for such purposes.

(2) All claims filed with the county assessor shall be completed by him and forwarded to the county commissioners, which shall convene as a board of equalization, any other provision of law notwithstanding, on or before May 15, and shall approve all claims approved by the county assessor, and shall approve the action of the county assessor in modifying or disapproving all other claims unless an appeal has been filed with the board of equalization prior to May 15. In considering any appeal of the assessor's decision in modifying or disapproving a claim, the board of equalization may affirm the assessor's decision, may modify the assessor's decision, or may reject the assessor's decision and proceed to approve all or any part of the claim as submitted to the assessor originally.

(3) No informality on the part of the board of equalization shall invalidate any action of the board. The decision of the board of equalization shall be final, except that within thirty (30) days the claimant, or any person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, may appeal to the district court on matters of law, and may appeal the decision of the board of equalization when the board has acted arbitrarily. The claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, shall be notified immediately, in writing, of the board of equalization's action on his appeal to it.

SECTION 3. That Section 63-707, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

63-707. PROCEDURE AFTER CLAIM APPROVAL. (1) Immediately after claims have been approved by the board of equalization,  $t_{\rm I}$  the county assessor shall prepare a property tax reduction roll, which shall be in addition to the property roll, the subsequent property roll and missed property rolls which property tax reduction roll shall show:

(a) The name of the taxpayer;

 

- (b) The description of the property for which a reduction in property taxes is claimed, suitably detailed to meet the requirements of the individual county;
- (c) The assessor's best estimate of current market value, and any prorated net taxable value of the eligible portion of the property's current market value for assessment purposes; and
- (d) The amount of tax reduction for which the applicant is eligible as determined by the income of the claimant and, if married, the claimant's spouse, pursuant to sections 63-704 and 63-705, Idaho Code.
- (2) As soon as possible, but in any event by no later than the fourth  $\frac{1}{2}$  Monday of June  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the property tax reduction roll shall be certified to the county auditor and to the state tax commission in the manner prescribed by rules promulgated by the state tax commission. The property tax reduction roll shall be accompanied by a copy of the claim forms for disapproved claims, when requested by the state tax commission and a copy of the approved claims form.
  - (3) (a) As soon as possible, but in any event by no later than the fourth Monday of October, the county auditor shall complete the property tax reduction roll by adding the following information:
    - (i) The current year's levy for the code area in which the property is situated;
    - (ii) The amount of property tax reduction claimed based on the current year's market value for assessment purposes and the current year's levy; and
    - (iii) The current year's market value for assessment purposes.
  - (b) As soon as possible, but in any event no later than the fourth Monday of October, the county auditor shall certify the completed property tax reduction roll to the state tax commission in the manner prescribed by rules promulgated by the state tax commission.
- (4) The state tax commission shall determine the total number of claims to be allowed in each county, the dollar amount of each claim allowed, and the total dollar amount for all claims for each county. These amounts shall be certified to the county auditor and tax collector by the state tax commission by no later than the third Monday in November.
- (5) The state tax commission may audit each and every claim submitted to it, and, any other provision of law notwithstanding, may utilize income tax returns filed by the claimant or by the claimant's spouse to determine the income of the claimant or the claimant's spouse.
- (6) If it is determined by the state tax commission that a claim is erroneous, the tax commission shall disapprove so much of the claim as necessary in order to conform with statutory standards. The tax commission shall provide the claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, written notice of the tax commission's intent to disapprove all or a portion of the claim. The claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, shall have fourteen twenty-eight (1428) days to make written protest to the tax commission of the intended action. The claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, may submit additional information and may request an informal hearing with the commission. If the claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, fails to make written protest within fourteen twenty-eight (1428) days, the tax

commission shall provide written notice of disapproval to the claimant, or the person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, by the <u>fourth second</u> Monday of October and to the county auditor of the county from which the claim was received. Any claimant, or person or entity acting on behalf of the claimant, whose claim is disapproved in whole or in part by the state tax commission may:

- (a) File a claim with the county commissioners for a special cancellation pursuant to section 63-711, Idaho Code;
- (b) Appeal such disapproval by the state tax commission to the board of tax appeals or to the district court of the county of residence of the taxpayer within thirty (30) days.
- SECTION 4. That Section 63-715, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-715. PROCEDURES -- APPEALS. Elections for deferral of payment of property tax shall be subject to the provisions of section 63-706, Idaho Code, and if approved by the county board of equalization, shall be included on the property tax reduction roll and processed and reviewed as provided in section 63-707, Idaho Code, for claims for property tax relief.
- SECTION 5. That Section 63-716, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-716. DEFERRAL -- INTEREST -- LIEN -- PRIORITY. (1) Upon approval by both the county board of equalization and the state tax commission, payment of any amount of property tax due for the year to which the election relates, after application of the property tax relief available under sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code, and subject to the limitation in section 63-717(2), Idaho Code, in regard to the qualified property subject to the election, shall be deferred until the deferral is terminated under section 63-718, Idaho Code.
- (2) During the period of deferral, interest shall accrue on the amount deferred at the annual rate of six percent (6%) annually.
- (3) The lien imposed by section 63-206, Idaho Code, shall continue to be a lien on the property in the amount of deferred taxes and interest thereon. The state tax commission shall file with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located a notice of lien for deferred property taxes. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 63-206, Idaho Code, the lien for deferred taxes and interest shall not be a first and prior lien, but shall take its priority from the date and time of filing of the notice of lien.